

BURIED IN SMOKE

A Novel Experience for the City of Honolulu.

EFFECT OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION

The City Covered With a Pall of Smoke From a Volcano 200 Miles Away.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

From early yesterday morning the city of Honolulu has been buried in a cloud of smoke. At first it was thought to arise from forest fires on the other side of Tantalus, but a liberal use of the telephone to points on the other side of the island soon dispelled that notion. By noon the smoke cloud had completely enveloped the lower part of the city, which, up to that time, had been partially free. By evening the smoke had increased to such a density as to suggest to the Londoners living here an old-time friend. At different times and spots in the city during the day many citizens averred that there was a distinctly sulphurous smell to the smoke, while one gentleman, who rode out to the foothills on horseback during the evening called at this office afterwards to relate that he had been distinctly struck on the face by particles of falling ashes or grit.

Curtis J. Lyons of the Government survey office is of the opinion that the smoke undoubtedly comes from the volcanic upheaval now going on on the island of Hawaii. His theory is that the southerly winds prevailing for the past week have driven the smoke in vast clouds northwardly, whence, encountering the strong trade wind prevailing since last night the smoke has been driven back to the islands. This theory is generally accepted as the correct one, and is favored by all the captains of the inter-island steamers. Passengers who came on the W. G. Hall today say that clouds of smoke also followed them all the way from Hawaii.

Hon. H. M. Whitney, Hawaii's veteran journalist, said yesterday: "There is no doubt that this smoke comes from the volcano. I distinctly recollect two former visitations of the same kind during previous eruptions."

Many of the older natives agree with Mr. Whitney, adding also that this smoke is a sure precursor of rain.

"It acts to me and I have the same kind of feelings as when a storm comes up," said old Uncle Ben at the pilot office last night, referring to the smoky weather on the front, which prevailed there, even worse than elsewhere. The barometer at the pilot office was 30.2 at 9 o'clock last night and the wind east southeast.

SICK FROM CANNED COFFEE

Thought They Had Got the Plague From the Nippon Maru.

On the morning of July 12, says the San Francisco Bulletin, the steamer Caroline, in charge of Captain W. S. Leale, proceeded to Angel Island and took off the steerage passengers of the trans-Pacific liner, Nippon Maru. The passengers were landed at Jackson street dock early in the forenoon, and the Caroline remained at the wharf until noon.

Shortly after lunch five of the Caroline's men were taken quite sick. It was considered quite strange that the deckhands should be ill after having transferred passengers from the alleged "plague ship." Their illness is believed to have been caused by eating canned stuff, and cannot be attributed to contact with the quarantined persons.

The men who were taken sick drank coffee from tins, and this is supposed to have made them ill. They will all recover.

ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, July 11.—The "Daily Mail" says this morning: "It has been agreed that Australasia shall bear eight-eighths of the cost of the Pacific cable and Great Britain and Canada each five-eighths."

THE PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—Three cases of plague were reported here yesterday. The inhabitants are discontented with the sanitary precautions, have threatened trouble, and yesterday roughly handled two doctors.

CRUELTY TO DREYFUS DENIED.

PARIS, July 12.—M. Lebon, the former Minister of Colonies, has addressed a long letter to the Government in reply to the charges of Louis Havet, member of the French Institute, who accompanied Madame Dreyfus to Rennes, who alleges that Dreyfus was cruelly treated in his island prison. The former minister says no one in

1896 questioned the justice of the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial; that in September, 1896, it was reported that an American vessel was about to rescue the prisoner and there was some talk among the wardens as to the possibility of his escape. Hence M. Lebon became solicitous for the safety of the prisoner and ordered Dreyfus to be confined in his hut with double locked doors, but with a sentinel inside until the hut was surrounded by a palisade, when the hut might be opened. The building of the palisade occupied longer than was expected, but no harm to the health of the prisoner was reported.

A PECULIAR RIOT.

LILLE, France, July 12.—Serious rioting has followed the acquittal of Father Flamiden of the School of the Christian Brothers here, who was charged with murdering a boy in that institution. Thousands of persons paraded the streets shouting, "Down with the Jesuits!" and smashing windows.

A CONTEMPT CASE

Chinaman Disobeys Court Injunction.

Judge Perry Sentences Him to Fifteen Days Imprisonment as a Lesson in the Future.

Sow Hee, a Chinese, was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment by Judge Perry yesterday for contempt of court. He is one of the defendants in the case of Ung Lin et al. vs. Leong Hoo et al. in which Judge Perry on July 12th granted an injunction restraining the defendants from diverting certain water used by plaintiffs on Mondays of each week from 3 to 6 p. m., and from interfering and meddling with the use of the plaintiffs of said water until the further order of the Court.

The affidavit on which the proceedings for contempt were based stated that on Monday last after being served with a copy of the injunction the defendant Sow Hee violated the same by breaking the dam of the plaintiffs, thereby diverting the water and appropriating the same to the use of the defendants.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon the Court found the defendant guilty of contempt and sentenced him to fifteen days imprisonment.

PETITION FOR LETTERS.

George R. Carter to Administer Edward Dowsett's Estate.

In the probate department of the Circuit Court a petition has been addressed to Judge Perry by David A. Dowsett that letters of administration on the estate of his brother Edward, who died intestate on July 3 last, may be granted to George R. Carter. The petitioner states that due and diligent search has been made to ascertain if the deceased left any will, but none can be found.

The value of the estate is estimated at about \$30,000, as follows: One undivided twelfth of the estate of James I. Dowsett, deceased intestate, and one share of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

The heirs of the deceased, as far as known to petitioner, are Phoebe K. Raymond, Mary K. Parish, Alexander C. Dowsett, Annie K. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena N. Dowsett, Samuel H. K. Dowsett, Marion Dowsett, Guinevere Dowsett, all brothers and sisters of deceased, and Annie Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett, nieces of deceased.

Judge Perry has set Friday, August 18, as a day for hearing the petition.

Presents for Captain Sealby.

Captain Sealby, the retiring commander of the O. & O. steamer Coptic, left the steamer this afternoon for a few days' outing. Before he departed all the officers of the vessel waited on him in the cabin. Speeches were made and each department gave the Captain a present. All the presents have suitable inscriptions.

Captain Sealby will stay by the vessel until the day of sailing, when he will turn her over to Captain J. H. Rinder, another favorite of the O. & O. line. Captain Sealby goes to England to take command of a big steamer.—Examiner July 11.

JULIA DENT GRANT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Mrs. Potter Palmer is authority for the statement that it has been decided that the marriage of her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene, will be solemnized in Newport in September. The exact date has not been fixed. This will be settled upon after the arrival of the Prince early in September.

HAWAII AT PARIS

Valuable and Unique Exhibit to Be Forwarded.

PREPARED BY DR. MAXWELL

Under Instructions From the Secretary of Agriculture At Washington.

In response to a question put to him by a representative of this paper yesterday afternoon at the Hawaiian Experiment Station Dr. Walter Maxwell said:

"Yes, I am preparing an exhibit for the Paris Exposition of 1900. I received a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington some two weeks since, asking me to prepare a statement concerning the Hawaiian Experiment Station and scientific agricultural work in the islands; also asking me to forward any small collections of specimens representing the soils and products of the islands, it being the purpose of the Agricultural Department to include such a Hawaiian collection in an exhibition of agricultural products to be sent by the United States Department of Agriculture to the Paris Exposition next year."

"Are you permitted to make public any of the details?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Dr. Maxwell. "In the first place I am making a short but succinct statement of the objects of the Experiment Station and the line of work which is being carried out under its auspices. For example, the thorough study of the different soils of the Hawaiian Islands and the relation of fertilization to the soils; also the study of varieties of cane, and, finally, an exhaustive study of the great question of economic irrigation, which is really the foundation of our agriculture."

"Would it be too much to ask you to give the Advertiser an idea of what you are going to say on the matter of soils?"

"Well, I will just show you what I am doing in the way of a small exhibit and that will probably be the best way of telling you what I am going to say. In the first place I am sending samples of Hawaiian lavas of different kinds, then specimens showing the ways in which the lavas become decomposed and resolved into chemical bodies and the residual products, which are the soils."

Here Dr. Maxwell kindly showed the reporter specimens of solid, normal lavas, specimens of tufa lavas, specimens showing the manner in which the lavas in the first place were decomposed by chemical action and resolved into many different products. Among these several products were: (1) Fine samples of alum, (2) pure gypsum, (3) bauxite, (4) kaolin, (5) laterite, (6) silica, (7) sample of crystalline sulphur, the chief agent in the resolution of the lavas into their many products.

In addition to the above Dr. Maxwell is also sending samples representing the formation of iron ores found by him on the islands of Kauai and Oahu only; these samples contain 80 per cent oxide of iron. Again, remarkable specimens showing the process by which kaolin becomes separated from the lava and is found in considerable deposits. The specimens are both unique and valuable. One, in particular, shows a kaolin much more pure and white than the kaolins and clays that are now being used in the manufacture of Royal Worcester and other chinaware. Dr. Maxwell thinks that the kaolins of these islands may have considerable commercial importance in the near future when they become better known and appreciated.

The bauxite deposits, which are chiefly composed of alumina and which have been discovered here by Dr. Maxwell, are in several instances richer in aluminum than the same class of materials that are being used for the manufacture of aluminum in Europe and the United States today.

"What samples of soil are you sending, Doctor?" was the next query propounded.

"I am sending typical samples of our sedimentary soils, of our blood-red soils and of our tufa soils."

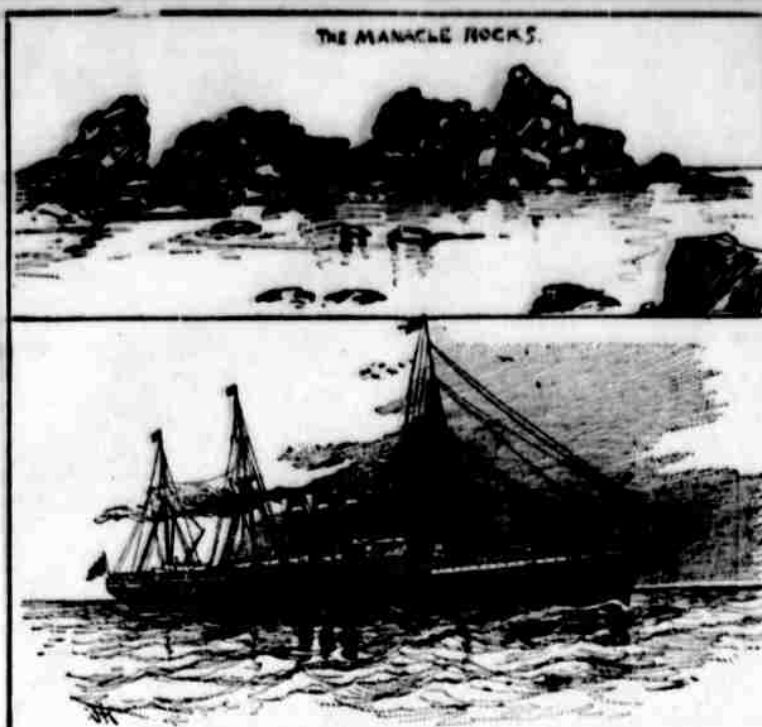
Incidentally the writer noticed the sedimentary soil was from Ewa plantation and that Dr. Maxwell had marked it "Very fertile." The blood-red soil was from the McBryde plantation and was also marked "Very fertile." The tufa soil sample was marked "Very poor soil," but the Doctor did not say where it was from.

"What else are you sending?" again queried the scribe.

"Oh, many things. For instance, samples of certain varieties of cane. (These are all enclosed in glass cylinders containing alcohol and hermetically sealed.) Samples of Hawaiian coffees, rice and sugar. These are all sealed in glass cylinders and are carefully and plainly labeled."

Incidentally Dr. Maxwell let slip the information that he had been requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to send with the exhibit copies of all his publications which might help to explain the exhibit to any who are interested therein.

"My chief aim," said Dr. Maxwell, in conclusion, "in sending this small, but carefully selected contribution is



STEAMER PARIS AND THE MANACLES.

LONDON, July 11.—The salvors have moved the American line steamer Paris astern for a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. They hope to be able to get the after stoke hold fires alight.

The Paris is now clear of the rocks. The sea is smooth, but a heavy fog prevails tonight.

FALMOUTH (England), July 12.—The coast guard reports that, as the Paris began to move and to tug at her anchors this morning, the crew was obliged to let out cables, and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

to attract the attention of scientific men and also of manufacturers throughout the world to matters of interest and future value on these islands, and as far as possible to bring the resources of Hawaii before the notice of the entire outside world, for people from the ends of the earth will meet at the greatest of all modern exhibitions, I mean the one at Paris in 1900. I may say that the little exhibit I have gotten together has already attracted the attention of outside governments, for the consuls both of France and Belgium have already asked me to give them early notice of the dispatch of the exhibit in order that they may be able to call the attention of their governments to the same."

NEWS NOTES.

King Oscar of Sweden is aiding the peace movement.

The trial of Dreyfus will probably commence on August 1.

Senator Morgan is out for harmony in the Democratic ranks.

General Wheeler has left Washington en route to the Philippines.

The British cruisers Doris and Widggon have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Six out of a family of seven were killed by a train at an Ohio crossing.

Torrents of rain have flooded the quarters of American troops in Manila.

Mrs. M. D. Majors, an old resident of Davisville, California, was burned to death.

The report that the King of Belgium would visit the United States this summer is denied.

Secretary Alger's enemies assert that he has resigned, but he still holds down his desk.

Queensland has offered the British government 250 mounted infantry for service in Africa if needed.

M. Daniel, the Governor of Devil's Island, has lost his job for undue severities inflicted on Dreyfus.

In the House of Commons it has been announced that the Delagoa Bay award will be made in October.

The hospital ship Relief, on the way from Manila, left Yokohama on July 12 with 250 sick soldiers on board.

Blanche Bates is being criticized in New York for working advertising schemes through her press agent.

The Congressional investigating committee on the Alaska boundary question has returned from Alaska.

The refrigerator ship Glacier, with a cargo of fresh beef for the Manila fleet, reached Singapore on the 11th.

General Wheeler's daughter Annie has volunteered as a nurse in the Philippines, and will accompany her father.

It is rumored that Spain is negotiating for the return of some of her ships captured by the United States in the late war.

Queen Margherita of Italy wants to climb one of the highest peaks of the Alps to take part in the dedication of a shrine to the Virgin.

Margaret Francis Hill is the name of a child born in quarantine at Angel Island, the mother being one of the Nippon Maru's passengers.

Hatfield, the noted desperado and originator of the Hatfield-McCoy feud that has cost 141 lives, has surrendered to Governor Atkins of West Virginia in person.

The steamer Portia, from New York for Halifax, was wrecked about fifteen miles east of the latter place. The crew and passengers, 115 in all, were saved by the ship's boats.

It is likely that the French government will make General Brugere commander in chief and vice president of the Supreme Council of War in place of General Jamont. It was only recently that General Brugere succeeded General Zurlinden as military governor of Paris.

RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

ALOHA COFFEE CO.

Must Carry Out Specific Agreement.

Interesting Decision by Judge Stanley Arising Out of an Option on Sugar Lands.

Judge Stanley has rendered a decision on demurrer in the case of Albert E. Nichols vs. Aloha Coffee Company, a bill for specific performance. The petitioner asked that the defendant company be decreed to specifically perform a certain written agreement entered into between the parties on February 16, 1899, for the sale of 500 acres of land in Olan district at any time within six months from the date thereof for the consideration of \$37,500, of which \$500 was paid on the signing of the agreement, \$500 more was to be paid in ninety days thereafter and the balance when the option was accepted.

It appears from the record that the plaintiff neglected to pay the second installment of \$500 within the time mentioned but within a few days thereafter made a tender of the same, together with \$5 interest, which the defendant declined and refused to accept. On the day following the plaintiff accepted the option, and made a tender of \$37,005, being the balance of the purchase price mentioned in the agreement, together with \$5 interest on the second installment. The defendant company refused to accept the tender, and suit was brought to compel specific performance.

On the trial defendant's counsel argued that the payment of the second sum of \$500 within ninety days from the date of the agreement constituted a condition precedent and that until this condition had been fulfilled there was no binding contract between the parties, and that time being of the essence of the contract the plaintiff having neglected to pay the installment within the time specified could not by a subsequent tender bind the defendant to fulfill the engagement.

On the other hand the plaintiff argued that upon the payment of the sum of \$500 upon the day the agreement was executed the defendant then and there bound itself at that time to sell to the plaintiff the land in question for the sum of \$37,500 at any time within six months, if the plaintiff should decide to accept the option thus given, and that the time of the payment of the second installment was not of the essence of the contract.

In summing up, Judge Stanley says he is of the opinion and so holds that the defendant upon the payment to it of the sum of \$500 upon February 16, then and there bound itself at that time to sell to the plaintiff, as agreed, at any time within six months from that date for the specified purchase price. Nothing further than that one payment was required to be performed by the plaintiff before his rights to the option accrued. In other words, no condition precedent was required to be complied with. By the terms of the agreement the option was given on February 16th, and the period of six months, during which it might be accepted, began to run from that date.

Regarding the second payment of \$500, Judge Stanley goes on to say: "It is claimed by the defendant that under the agreement the plaintiff, by paying \$500 on February 16th, secured the right and option to purchase the land within ninety days thereafter, and upon the second payment of \$500 an additional ninety days, but I consider that there was a concluded contract in force from February 16th, subject to no condition precedent, the contract being to sell for a certain price if tendered within six months. I do not consider that the time of payment of the second sum of \$500 was of the essence of the contract, but feel that as the defendant can be compensated by the payment of interest for the delayed payment of the principal sum equity should enforce the performance of the contract. The demurrer is overruled accordingly."

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And at their

Household Supply Department On Bethel Street.